

thr cys his ala gly phe phe leu arg glu asn glu cys val
ser cys ser asn cys lys lys ser leu glu cys thr lys leu
cys leu pro gln ile glu asn (SEQ ID NO: 4)

5 or a functional derivative or fragment thereof having the ability
to bind TNF.

The invention also relates to a process for preparing a
recombinant TNF receptor protein, or a functional derivative
thereof which is capable of binding to TNF, comprising
10 cultivating a host cell of the invention and isolating the
expressed recombinant TNF receptor protein.

The invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions
comprising a TNF receptor protein, or a functional derivative or
fragment thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15 The invention also relates to a method for ameliorating the
harmful effects of TNF in an animal, comprising administering to
an animal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective
amount of a TNF receptor polypeptide, or fragment thereof which
binds to TNF.

20 The invention also relates to a method for the detection of
TNF in a biological sample, comprising contacting said sample
with an effective amount of a TNF receptor polypeptide, or
fragment thereof which binds to TNF, and detecting whether a
complex is formed.

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Description of the Figures

Figures 1A-1C depict the complete nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID
NO: 21) of 1334 bases of the cDNA insert of λ -TNF-BP15 and pTNF-
BP15.

30 Figure 2 depicts a hydrophobicity profile which was produced
using the Mac Molly program.

Figures 3A-3B depict the scheme used for the construction of
plasmid pCMV-SV40.

35 Figures 4A-4B depict the scheme used for the construction of
plasmid pSV2gptDHFR Mut2.

Figures 5A-5B depict the scheme used for the construction of
plasmids pAD-CMV1 and pAD-CMV2.

Figures 6A-6^E depict the full nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:
23) of the 6414 bp plasmid pAD-CMV1.

Dr
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